

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHISON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
APRIL 28, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Thursday Advertiser)

Samuel C. Harbison, former city supervisor, was sworn in as a member of the federal grand jury yesterday.

Cyrus D. Bishop has been named a member of the naval militia board by Governor Plunkham. He will take office at once.

Governor Plunkham yesterday morning appointed Edward Hore, district magistrate for the Waialua district. His term begins today.

Without a bond required, August Costa da Silva was appointed by Judge Whitney yesterday as administrator of the estate of Jose Costa da Silva, deceased.

The Kaula Protestant church will hold their annual convention in the Lihue Hawaiian Church, beginning tomorrow. The convention will close next Monday, May 1.

An action to quiet title to land in Kailua, this city, containing 5000 square feet, was filed in the circuit court yesterday by Helen M. Cockett against Nina Bortelmann.

The trial jury in the federal court yesterday returned a directed verdict of not guilty in the case of the United States against Lum Mew Ching, charged with a statutory offense. Lum was discharged.

Beating the previous claimant into the world of fifteen minutes, the baby girl born to Mrs. and Mr. John Makahiki of Sheridan street, near the Beach road, at eleven o'clock Monday morning, is now in line for the ten-dollar prize offered to the first child born during the Baby Week.

The United States district attorney will file in the federal court during the week the petition for condemnation of the Iwama site for the federal building. The petition, which was prepared here, was returned from Washington yesterday, having been approved by the treasury department.

John C. Anderson has been given a week in which to straighten out a number of alleged irregularities in the administration of an estate of which he has been in charge. Ugly rumors in this connection circulated about the judiciary building yesterday and it was reported that Judge Ashford was investigating the matter. Anderson claims that the publicity will be over shortly, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

(From Friday Advertiser)

The land court cases of A. K. Horn and Carl B. Andrews, for registered title, are on Judge Whitney's calendar for today.

Leong Ning, charged with trafficking in opium, was found not guilty by a jury after a short trial in the federal court yesterday.

On the recommendation of Leslie P. Scott, master, the fourth annual accounts of the trustees of the Queen Liliuokalani Trust were approved yesterday by Judge Whitney.

Judge Stuart yesterday set the injunction suits of Arthur A. Wilder against the Governor and other government officials for trial before him at ten o'clock next Tuesday morning.

Under \$10,000 bond, the estate being worth \$14,373.35, according to the inventory filed, Miss Dorothy C. Rowell was appointed by Judge Whitney yesterday as administratrix of the estate of William E. Rowell, deceased.

The record on appeal of the equity case of Delegate Kalaniana'ole against Queen Liliuokalani, which is a suit for the cancellation of the Queen's deed of 1909, was filed in the supreme court clerk's office yesterday.

All town federal trial jurors have been excused until eight-thirty next Monday morning. There will be no jury trial in the federal court today, but out-of-town trial jurors will have to report at the marshal's office, as usual.

Ninety suits for divorce have been instituted in Honolulu since the first of the year, twenty-four having been filed so far this month. The case being yesterday was that of Mrs. Maria Ah Wo against Ah Wo, cruelly being charged.

The trial of the injunction suit of E. H. F. Wolter, trustee, against the Honolulu Gas Company, which has been on before Judge Ashford, the past three days, will be resumed at nine o'clock this morning. The suit is over some property in the Iwila district.

Friedrich Wilhelm Claussen, residing at 1555 Alapai street and a motorman with the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, filed yesterday a Federal Court Clerk Clark's office his declaration of intention to become an American citizen. Claussen was born in Deichhorst, Germany on August 28, 1877.

Reports coming in from the Sunday schools of the Episcopal Church throughout the Islands show large offerings on Easter Sunday on the part of the children. The Lihale Sunday School reports an offering of ninety dollars, which is very large, considering the circumstances.

John C. Anderson paid into the office of the clerk of the circuit court yesterday \$1310.75, being the amount in dispute in the estate of Young Wai, deceased, of which Anderson has been the temporary administrator. Because of the dispute there is no occasion for any talk regarding the permanency of Anderson's position as probator officer, it was stated in court circles yesterday, definitely.

The accounts of Georg Rodiek, administrator of the estate of Anton Cropp, deceased, were approved by Judge Whitney yesterday. The administrator showed receipts of \$36,829.70 and disbursements of \$14,466.90. The disbursements showed \$1845 paid to the Territory as inheritance tax; \$3000 to Thompson, Milverton & Cathcart, legal services; \$2242.34, administration expenses, and ten dollars for final court fees.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser)

L. D. Levinson, the Ad club's representative at Jago, is in San Francisco.

Harry Irwin, a Hilo lawyer who arrived from the Big Island yesterday, expects to spend the week in the city.

F. William Thrane, civil engineer, arrived in the Mauna Kea yesterday from his home in Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii.

Ed. O'Malley writes Honolulu friends that he has located in a new mining camp in Arizona, and is prospering.

Mrs. Charles J. Fiebig, of Third avenue, Kaimuki, left in the Mauna yesterday for Washington, on a trip to Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Fiebig expects to be away several weeks.

C. F. Drake, who left Honolulu last week by the Wilhelmina, has accepted a responsible position at San Francisco with the Western States Life Insurance Company and will make his home in that city.

Maj. A. R. Conklin, chief of staff at department headquarters, has been assigned to duty at Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine. He will leave for the mainland in the army transport Sherman on May 5.

Miss Mabel Wilson, of San Diego, California, who arrived in the Matsonia yesterday from San Francisco, leaves in the Mauna Kea this morning to take the chair of domestic sciences in the Maui High school at Makawao.

Albert J. Greene, visiting in his Honolulu Elk brothers' from Kingman, Arizona, says he has started across the continent on a lecture tour, giving illustrated talks on Hawaii and gathering material for two eastern magazines.

Henry W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, will return from the Big Island either the coming Saturday or Tuesday of next week. George S. Raymond, the inspector general of territorial schools, expects to remain in Maui several weeks longer.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Houston, department quartermaster; Capt. Douglas McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. William S. Browning, First Field Artillery, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Hawaii, where they went to inspect horses for the army.

President E. A. Alderman, head of the University of Virginia, will pay a visit to Hawaii next August. President Alderman is one of the best known educators in the South, having been president of Tulane University, New Orleans, before going to Charlottesville.

James M. Pratt of New York, nephew of Dr. J. B. Pratt, president of the territorial board of health, was on arrival in the Matsonia yesterday from the mainland and expects to remain some time in the Islands. Dr. Pratt went out to meet his nephew aboard the vessel yesterday. "I certainly enjoyed the short trip to the harbor entrance," Dr. Pratt said yesterday.

(From Thursday Advertiser)

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Pittman, returned yesterday from a trip to Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack London who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hild in Kohala, are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Shipman in Hilo and expect to return to Honolulu on May 4.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cannon, who spent the past few weeks visiting Mrs. Cannon's mother, Mrs. E. Leale in Honolulu, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to their home in Hilo.

Heinrich Schmidt arrived in the Matsonia last Tuesday from the Coast to spend several weeks on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. A. Bortfeld of Kapahulu. The brother and sister had not met for twenty-six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greenwell of Koolalekua, Kona, Hawaii, who are visiting in the city, were made happy last Tuesday through the arrival of a little daughter, who was born in the Kapilani Maternity Home.

Mrs. Eliza Bolton announces the engagement of Miss Ethel E. Hart to William H. Stone of the Honolulu Gas Company. The wedding will take place next Saturday, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaio, assistant pastor of the Kaumakapili Church, Palama, officiating. After a brief honeymoon in the country the young couple will occupy a bungalow in Liliha street, the gift of Mrs. Bolton.

(From Friday Advertiser)

Mrs. John Osborne will leave for Vancouver in the Niagara today to spend a few months with her son.

Judge Stuart and Chester A. Doyle will leave in the Mauna Kea tomorrow afternoon for Hilo and will return to Honolulu in the same steamer next Tuesday morning.

Judge Joseph S. Perry, district magistrate of Puna, Hawaii, returned in the Matsonia yesterday to his home in the Big Island, after spending a few days in the city on legal business.

S. W. Tay, sanitary engineer of the board of health, who has been in Hilo on official business the past week, is expected to return to Honolulu in the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning from the Big Island.

Eric A. Knudsen, former president of the senate in the territorial legislature and now a member of the board of education, returned yesterday to his home in Kaula, after a business visit to Honolulu.

Brother Joseph Dutton, in charge of the Kalawao section of the Molokai Settlement since July 29, 1896, was seventy-three years old yesterday. He has not left the Settlement once in almost thirty years.

Mrs. R. A. Wadsworth of Kahului, Maui, who has been visiting her mother and relatives in Hilo the past week, is expected in Honolulu next Tuesday. Mr. Wadsworth is now in the city, attending the federal court as a juror.

Rev. L. H. Tracy left yesterday afternoon for Maui. He will officiate next Sunday morning at the Episcopal Church services in Lihue. The vestry of St. Clement's Church has recently extended a call to Mr. Tracy to go to St. Clement's as assistant, with right of succession as rector. No decision has yet been reached.

The Calm in Berlin

THE apparent calmness with which the press of Germany has received the text of the American demand that submarine warfare against passenger ships and freighters, as it has been carried on, should cease, is regarded in Washington, according to the Associated Press correspondents there, as a favorable sign that Germany will back down. It may be the calm that precedes the storm, however, as the German press showed no indication of calmness a month ago, when the American position was not in any way comparable to the stand just taken by the President.

When President Wilson wrote to Senator Stone and outlined the American position regarding the right of Americans to travel in safety upon the merchant ships of belligerents, when the ships were armed defensively, the German press was most outspoken in its declaration that President Wilson desired to force war upon Germany. There was an open discussion then as to whether the United States would fight to enforce "an abstract principle or the disputed point of law that Americans have the right to travel on armed belligerent merchantmen which have taken on the character of auxiliary warships through the orders of the British admiralty."

It was contended that neither America's honor nor a fundamental principle nor a vital life interest was involved that in any way would justify any country in plunging into war. A comparison was drawn between Germany's situation, fighting for its existence, and what was characterized as "Wilson's determination to make war on Germany if possible to prevent Germany from prosecuting her war against England to a successful conclusion."

Correspondence from Berlin stated that in the American colony there was speculation as to what the status of an American would be in the event of a diplomatic break. There was wonder if both nations would fulfil the terms of the century-old treaty, which provides there will be no confiscation of private property and gives the citizens of such country nine months to leave.

The presumption then was that as long as there is no actual war the status between America and Germany would be similar to that between Germany and Italy, where diplomatic relations were broken off, but there has been no war. Italians are permitted freedom, are not interned, and their property and finance are untouched.

The Kreuzzeitung, in its comments then, characterized President Wilson as "the protector of England." The Taegliche Rundschau declared the letter "the most brusque conceivable rejection of Germany by America" and contended that it left no room or chance for further negotiations. It charged "Wilson wants war with Germany at all costs."

Count von Reventlow had a comparatively quiet editorial, wherein he said that the issue resolved itself into the question of conduct of the submarine war or not, and found in the letter proof of his contention that President Wilson would seek to prevent such a thing against England.

Mrs. Meddle Again

THE "report" forwarded by the Governor to the Oahu loan fund commission yesterday regarding the unsanitary condition of the main Nuanu reservoir is only another of the Governor's little jokes, at which the community might laugh if the Governor were not such an expensive joker. According to the Governor, the very necessary work of increasing the city's water supply must be delayed because of the presence in the reservoir of all the dread bacteria to be found listed in the doctor books, but it is very evident that the Governor does not believe very much in his own report. Otherwise he could scarcely have kept the information concerning the typhoid, dysentery, cholera etcetera, etcetera, circulating in his own head for two weeks before he issued an alarm.

There exists pollution, without doubt, some of it in the Nuanu reservoir, but more of it in the imagination of the Governor. There exists some danger to the public, probably, but the danger comes more from the old womanish obstructions to progress than from any other cause. The water furnished the city consumers from Reservoir No. 4 today is the same as has been furnished to consumers for the past several years, no better and no worse. If that water is injurious, by all means let steps be taken to improve it, but whatever steps may be taken to further safeguard the reservoir from contamination can go forward at the same time as are being carried out the plans to increase the supply. Certainly it cannot hurt the water in the reservoir to have more of it and thus dilute those bacteria colonies the Governor has been hugging to his bosom.

The whole fact of this matter of delay is that the Governor simply must stick his fingers into the plans of the commission. Nothing, apparently, can be done in a governmental way now until the Governor has had his chance to set everyone right and drag out of the store of his infinite wisdom a few sparkling ideas. We have a Governor who not only knows everything about everything but who is quite certain that no one else knows anything about anything.

Why doesn't the Governor write a book? Then he could give the whole world the benefit of his knowledge on all subjects, and in the meanwhile, during the composition of the tome, some of the rest of the community could get some of the necessary work done.

Sharing the Profits

THE ADVERTISER has printed nothing of more direct local importance for many a month than the announcement this morning that the members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association have taken the initiative in the matter of increasing the pay of the plantation laborers during this period of high sugar prices. We are informed that the matter has been under consideration for the past several weeks and had been fairly launched before the suggestion was made in the Japanese press that a wage advance was due. The complex question is now about settled and an announcement of the increase may be expected soon, probably to go into effect with the first of May.

It is no simple matter to figure out a new wage scale to apply all over the Territory. Each plantation has its own conditions and each island has its own peculiarities of contract, while the laborers operate under widely varying schedules and plans. The new scale has to be an adaptable one, therefore.

While the details have not been announced, it is understood that the plan being perfected will be that of a sliding scale, with the monthly wage based on the average of the sugar prices in New York for that month. This plan will be equitable, but will involve considerably more bookkeeping than the present more or less flat scale.

The result of this promised wage increase will be the monthly distribution throughout the Islands of a part of the increased profits the world's circumstances are bringing to Hawaii. The increase in pay will go directly to the thousands of laborers, but indirectly to the whole community. All Hawaii will benefit in the increased amount in general circulation. It is too early to estimate what that amount will be per month, but with sugar steadily driving towards seven cents, it is certain to be a very substantial sum.

Now, Or Later

HARRY H. DUNN, who was editor of one of the daily papers published in the City of Mexico before it became too hot in that land for gringos, says that "there are fourteen million men in Mexico whose cry is 'free money and free women' and who will never make peace until the rope of a hangman breaks their necks or the bullets of a firing squad spatter their blood on an adobe wall."

This is a trifle stronger than it is put by the average man who has knowledge of Mexican affairs, but it agrees in the main with what every man who knows says. Samuel Blythe, in the current issue of the Saturday Post, who has been studying the Mexican situation through the eyes of a trained observer, is the latest to state that some day, now or later, Uncle Sam will have to intervene if Mexico is to be saved from itself. All the "conferences" which the chief of staff may have with Obregon, or any other American with any other Mexican, will avail nothing in the long run. The task we must do in Mexico lies plain before us. We cannot tackle it today because we are unready even for what comparatively little is to be done. But, knowing what the coming months have in store, we should commence to prepare. The next expedition that enters Mexico should go neither for an apology to the flag nor the scalp of any particular bandit, but to clean up the whole murderous mess.

Mr. Dunn, with whose summary of the situation this article opens, says in further explanation of conditions in Mexico:

"The average wage for such labor as any man among the 14,000,000 can furnish is less than fifty cents, American currency, a day. But any man can steal a horse and a machete, and join one of more than 300 bandit gangs operating through Mexico. Out of his share of the loot of the first village or hacienda, he will get a saddle, all the liquor he can drink, and the unfortunate daughter or wife of some countryman—for women are the cheapest commodity in Mexico. Possibly, he will get a rifle and ammunition, if not at the first raid, at least at the second, and he can keep out of the fighting until he has armed himself, yet share in the proceeds of his fellow bandits' looting. How much cheaper it is to get horses, arms, food, drink and clothing merely by shooting down their rightful owners than it is to work for them, at fifty cents a day!

"The new bandit notes that few of his companions are killed in proportion to the loot they get and the easy life they live; that many small garrisons of government troops, underpaid and poorly fed, join the highwaymen, rather than give them battle, and he begins to sing the Spanish equivalent of 'This is the life!'"

Within two March weeks two Canadian provinces voted themselves dry—Manitoba and Ontario. This adds 512,694 square miles to the prohibition territory of North America. Only three wet provinces remain—Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia—and these have gained considerable dry area under local option laws. British Columbia expects to vote on province-wide prohibition in May or June.

IRELAND PREFERS TO FIGHT ENGLAND

(Concluded from Page 1)

entire Irish situation, with plenary powers.

A thorough investigation of the causes leading up to the revolt will be made in an effort to place the responsibility.

The Unionist leaders, headed by Sir Edward Carson, and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house of commons, both have issued statements denouncing the revolt and promising to support the government.

REBELLION RATHER THAN TRENCHES

NEW YORK, April 28.—John Moore, secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom Society, issued a statement last night in which he said that thousands of gallant Irishmen are convinced that the necessities of England will drag them into the war whether they would or not.

"They have revolted," he added, "because they prefer to die fighting against England for Ireland rather than in the trenches of Flanders."

Continuing, the statement declares that the passage of the Home Rule Bill, which provided "only a mockery of home rule for Ireland," had failed to transform the public opinion of the Irish people toward the British empire.

ADVANCE IN NEAR EAST IS DIFFICULT

(Concluded from Page 1)

to find. How these craft ever found their way over the ocean only providence knows.

The most remarkable boat on the river is one known as the "Aerial," half house-boat and half aeroplane. The hull is from Brahmaputra, and it is fitted with an air propeller and a fifty-horsepower engine. It makes more noise than a modern battle. It once plied in Assam, but the owner and navigator had a happy inspiration and this mixture of private improvisation is now the officially recognized hospital ferry, plying between the field hospital stations and the main hospital camp.

A boat indigenous to the Tigris is the caudron-like "gufar" of Bagdad, probably the oldest vessel in the world. A gufar moored alongside the modern "Aerial" offers a striking picture in the evolution of ships. The gufar is a reed basket with wooden staves, plastered over with pitch from the bitumen wells of Hitt. Herodotus described them as "round as bucklers," spinning down stream with merchandise from Nineveh to Babylon. Each gufar, he says, carried a donkey and was navigated by two men. Arrived in Babylon and the merchandise sold, the gufar was disassembled and the parts carried back overland by the donkeys. Nowadays one first meets these craft at Amara, while their northernmost limit upstream is Tekrit.

Second Form Is Popular

"Many cities have adopted the second form, the limited term franchise. Thus the government is guaranteed the return of the railway privileges at the end of a specified time, but this form of franchise has many disadvantages also. Street railways are in use in all parts of the world and have been for a great number of years, and although it is possible that at some time some other means of travel may be invented which will render street railways unnecessary to public convenience, it is impossible for any one at the present time to predict a fixed time at which such a condition might arise. Such being the case it is fair to assume that there will always be a necessity for street railway service, and where the franchise is for a limited term, it is obvious that the company holding the franchise would be tempted to decrease the quality of service, discontinue maintenance and improvements and devote all their efforts to squeezing out the greatest possible revenue with the least outlay, provided they accepted the terms of the franchise in good faith, believing that the service was to end at the close of the period. Otherwise this form of franchise would tend to bring up the street railway question at regular intervals as a political issue in an endeavor to secure a renewal of the franchise. It is unfair to expect anyone to contribute capital to a public utility corporation which will operate for a limited term of years and then become defunct, and at the same time furnish service equal to that which would be furnished by a company which has every assurance that its service would be perpetual, or that should the franchise be withdrawn, the stockholders would receive adequate remuneration for what they have invested."

GOVERNOR IS 'STUNG' FOR A HOTEL BILL

(Most Special to The Advertiser)

LIHUE, April 28.—After playing successfully the roles of secret service man, writer for Collier's and a home-stead expert, a fellow calling himself Clark has "done" Kaula for ten days or so.

His acts of persuasion must have been of a high order for Governor Plunkham, himself, guaranteed to stand for his Waimea Hotel bill, and various other individuals were stung for sums of a larger or smaller size. He evidently worked on the system that every little bit adds to what you've got—makes just a little bit more. His frantic desire to interview Colonel Spaulding in Kaula was his Waterloo, and he missed a nice little spin. From Kaula he probably hoped to get around to Hanalei and thus tour the Garden Island without financial loss.

Soon after this effort, which failed, he was safely landed in the Waimea where he enjoyed food and shelter, still without expense to himself. From here he was cheerfully sent back to Honolulu by some Kaula citizens and that his trip was probably of interest and excitement with little cost. His later history has not been clearly observed by those interested.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARE APPOINTED IN MAUI

National guard officials of Maui have appointed several commissioned officers, and the appointments have been approved by Adjutant General Johnson. The following have been appointed: Ed Walaholo to be captain, Walter W. McDougall to be second lieutenant, W. K. Buchanan to be first lieutenant, Gus J. Bechtart to be second lieutenant, Michael M. Dussor to be second lieutenant, Joseph M. Ambrose to be first lieutenant.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

FORBES DIGESTS THREE FORMS OF MODERN CHARTERS

Chairman of Utilities Board Gives To Members Information Regarding Franchises

MANY CITIES ADOPT LIMITED-TERM GRANT

Most Popular Public Service Contract, However, Is Indeterminate Rapid Transit Asks

In connection with the conference between the members of the public utilities commission and the directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, which the board of supervisors has been asked to join, looking to a new charter for the Rapid Transit, Chairman Charles R. Forbes of the utilities board has submitted to the commission condensed views on public service franchises and their term of life. Chairman Forbes searched leading works on the subject of charters and his conclusions embody the best opinions of the most expert authorities in the United States on public service franchises. His communication to the utilities commission, filed yesterday, is as follows:

Three Classes of Franchises

"In the consideration of franchises for street railways, they may be divided into three classes, each of which has been adopted at various times by various communities, and all of which are differentiated only by the length of the term for which they run, which is probably the most important detail of a franchise, so far as the municipality is concerned. The three forms are the perpetual franchise, the limited franchise and the indeterminate franchise.

The first of these forms is obviously incompatible with modern ideas of government. A franchise to a street railway company is a gift from the government, and no one at this time would say that such a gift should be made to last forever. The government has control of the streets, and all public utilities above, below or on the surface of the streets should be under their jurisdiction. Under the terms of a perpetual franchise there is no way by which the government may regain control of that portion of the street occupied by the railway except by condemnation proceedings. Thus the government is forced to pay a large figure for what it gave away. No one can tell what changes may be necessary to the public interest fifty or one hundred years hence.

Second Form Is Popular

"Many cities have adopted the second form, the limited term franchise. Thus the government is guaranteed the return of the railway privileges at the end of a specified time, but this form of franchise has many disadvantages also. Street railways are in use in all parts of the world and have been for a great number of years, and although it is possible that at some time some other means of travel may be invented which will render street railways unnecessary to public convenience, it is impossible for any one at the present time to predict a fixed time at which such a condition might arise. Such being the case it is fair to assume that there will always be a necessity for street railway service, and where the franchise is for a limited term, it is obvious that the company holding the franchise would be tempted to decrease the quality of service, discontinue maintenance and improvements and devote all their efforts to squeezing out the greatest possible revenue with the least outlay, provided they accepted the terms of the franchise in good faith, believing that the service was to end at the close of the period. Otherwise this form of franchise would tend to bring up the street railway question at regular intervals as a political issue in an endeavor to secure a renewal of the franchise. It is unfair to expect anyone to contribute capital to a public utility corporation which will operate for a limited term of years and then become defunct, and at the same time furnish service equal to that which would be furnished by a company which has every assurance that its service would be perpetual, or that should the franchise be withdrawn, the stockholders would receive adequate remuneration for what they have invested."

Indeterminate Charter Best

"The third form of franchise, known as the indeterminate franchise, is the most modern of the three, and was designed to meet these objections. Under this form the street railway company holds its rights indefinitely, and if at any time the public body having jurisdiction over it should decide that any part of the system should be discontinued either through lack of efficient service or because of violation of any of the terms of its franchise, or the lack of the demand for this service, then the franchise may be revoked and the company holding the franchise is granted a just payment by the government, or by another company licensed by the government for the just payment for the property. Thus the government attains the right at any time to demand changes of routes, extensions of routes, relocation, etc., to conform to the needs of a growing city, and on the other hand the investors are enabled to supply the capital necessary for construction and improvement with a reasonable amount of security, through the knowledge that whatever expenditures are made in good faith for necessary constructions will be returned to them, provided the operation of the system is discontinued."